

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they had had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine at the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The same second baby with or without glasses. But after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by your druggist.

A German Prophecy

Verestechagin, the Russian artist, painted a series of fifteen Napoleon pictures. When the Kaiser visited the artist's studio he stood for a long time before the famous "Retreat from Moscow." "And in spite of that," the emperor remarked, "there will still be men who want to govern the world; but they will all end like this."—Chambers Journal.

THE DOOR TO HEALTH

Is Through the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

The blood is responsible for the health of the body. If it is good disease cannot exist. If it is bad, the door is shut against good health. Disease is bound to appear in one form or another. One person may be seized with rheumatism or sciatica, another with anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, headaches or backaches, straining nerves or any of the many other forms of ailment that comes when the blood is weak and watery. There is just one certain speedy cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich red blood, and this good blood strengthens the whole system and brings good health and happiness. Thousands owe their present good health, some, life itself, to the pills. Mrs. Charles Goddard, Chatham, Ont., says:—"Four years ago my nervous system was so run down that life seemed nothing but a burden. I doctor'd for two years with little or no benefit. I could neither work, eat nor sleep well. While in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before doing so I thought I would consult my doctor and be told me he knew of no better medicine for building up the nervous system. I started to take the pills and after a short while found they were helping me. I took the pills for nearly three months and am thankful to say that they completely cured me. Ever since I have kept a box of the pills in the house but have not found it necessary to take them."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$3.00 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicinal Co., Brockville, Ont.

Cost of Bad Roads

Good Roads Save the Farmer Money and Add to Profits

A company in Stanislaus county, California, that buys skinned milk from the farmer, has demonstrated to the rural residents in an emphatic manner the value of good roads to them. This company sends trucks directly to the farms to collect the skinned milk, but it pays higher prices to farmers living on good roads than on bad roads. On poor roads the company pays 17 1/2 cents per 100 pounds, but on good roads it pays 20 cents. Of course, the farmer always has been paying this tax on every hundred pounds he hauled over bad roads and he has been relieved of it on every hundred pounds he had hauled over good roads, but that fact has not been brought to his notice as in the case cited. When he measures his distance from town in minutes instead of miles, he will realize the profit of good roads.—American Lumberman.

DISTRESSING RHEUMATISM

How many people, crippled and lame from rheumatism, owe their condition to neglected or incorrect treatment!

It is the exact combination of the Purest Cod Liver Oil with glycerine and hypophosphites as contained in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

that has made Scott's famous for relieving rheumatism when other treatments have utterly failed.

If you are a rheumatism sufferer, or feel its first symptoms, start on Scott's Emulsion at once.

IT MAY BE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED.

Scott & Sons, Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Order of Foresters Has Splendid Record for 1916

WILL READJUST ITS RATES

Society Proposes to Place its Business on a Basis of 100 per cent. Actuarial Solvency

The Canadian Order of Foresters has had a record without parallel in the history of Fraternal Insurance Associations operating in Canada. This society was instituted in 1879. In 1885 it enacted a table of monthly assessments which has been in force from that time down to the present without a single change. During that period all other Fraternal Insurance Societies have found it necessary to revise rates, until this society stands as the only prominent institution operating upon a remarkably low schedule of rates. In 1916 the society paid out in death claims over \$726,000. Notwithstanding this large payment, it added to the Insurance Fund, for the year over \$422,000. The balance standing to the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 31st of December, last, was \$5,628,343.00. In spite of this most unusual record the society decided to have a most thorough and comprehensive investigation made of its actuarial standing. This course was thought wise on account of the legislation passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session.

The Legislature in 1916 passed an Act which requires that all Fraternal Insurance Societies shall, on, or before, the first day of April, 1918, file a report with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, which report shall contain a valuation of all its Insurance Certificates in force on the 31st of December, 1917. This report must not only show the Insurance Liability which the society has undertaken to pay, but also the assets which the society has available, in the way of accumulated funds, and future assessments for the payment of the Insurance liabilities as they mature. The object of this statement is to show the degree of actuarial solvency which each society has, as of December 31st, 1917. The Act provides further that at the end of each three year period, after 1917, a similar statement of valuation shall be filed in order to ascertain whether or not the society has maintained its degree of actuarial solvency. The object of the Act is, that where a society shows at the end of the first three year term that has not maintained its degree of actuarial solvency that there shall be such an increase in rates as will insure that the society shall maintain the degree of solvency which it had on the 31st of December, 1917, or improve that position.

In view of this legislation the Canadian Order of Foresters decided not to wait until the 31st December, 1917, to ascertain the facts required by the Act, and, shortly after the Act was passed in 1916, this society engaged Mr. Abby Landis of Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of investigating its actuarial standing as of the 31st December, 1915. Mr. Landis is one of the leading actuaries on the American continent today, and is so recognized in the insurance world. His experience extends over a term of twenty-five years, eighteen years of which has been devoted exclusively to Fraternal Insurance Associations. In these eighteen years Mr. Landis has advised with one hundred and eighty-six societies, six of these societies being Canadian. He has also been for fifteen years on the Committee of Statutory Legislation of the National Fraternal Congress, and has been prominently identified with the drafting of all bills dealing with Fraternal Insurance legislation. Mr. Landis is also the author of eight books on insurance, which are accepted as authorities today.

The Actuary has found that during its whole experience of thirty-six years, the Canadian Order of Foresters has had an exceptionally favorable mortality experience. Because of this exceedingly favorable mortality experience, and the large amount of accumulated funds, Mr. Landis has been able to prepare unusually favorable monthly assessment rates, which will enable the society to provide for the payment of all future claims. These rates of assessment, as compared with rates deduced from other mortality tables, is very much to the advantage of the members of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

In constructing a mortality table on the experience of the society, Mr. Landis has eliminated the first five years of membership duration. The object of this course is in order to insure the death rate under more nearly normal conditions than would be possible by taking the first five years of duration into consideration. During the first five years there is a gain from recent medical selection. He has recommended a schedule of rates, which, based upon the report which will be filed as of the 31st December, 1917, should show more than 100 per cent. of actuarial solvency, because of margins of safety which may be classified as follows:

First: There would be gains from actual interest earned in excess of 4 per cent., which is the amount the Actuary fixes as the basis of calculation. As a matter of fact, the average interest earned by the society, upon its Insurance Fund, as at present invested, is 5.44 per cent. As the securities held by the society are mostly for long terms, there should

be a substantial gain on interest account.

Second: There would be a saving from a lower death rate by reason of the fact that the first five years of membership has been eliminated by Mr. Landis in constructing his mortality table.

Third: There would also be gains from accumulation forfeited through lapses. No allowance was made for such gains in fixing the schedule of rates.

Fourth: There would be a surplus in contributions, owing to the fact that, after eliminating the first five years of membership, the Actuary loaded the tabular rates by an arbitrary sum to make assurance doubly sure.

Notices of motion have gone out to the membership providing for readjustment, and this legislation will be considered at the next meeting of the High Court of the Order in June.

The rates for members who are now in the Order start at sixteen with a monthly assessment of 65 cents, at twenty, the rate is 69 cents, at thirty, 85 cents, at thirty-five, \$1.08, at forty-five, \$1.53, with gradually increasing rates for the older ages. The rates for new members start at sixteen with a rate of 65 cents, at twenty, 73 cents, at thirty, \$1.02, at thirty-five, \$1.23, at forty, \$1.52, at forty-four, \$1.83.

Two options are given to those who are already members of the Order. One option provides that all members who are between the attained ages of sixteen to forty-five, inclusive, may elect to take term insurance, which will entitle them to carry their present insurance at their present rate until they have attained the age of sixty years. Members between the attained ages of forty-six and fifty-five, inclusive, may elect to continue the present amount of their insurance, at the present rates, as term insurance for a period of fifteen years. Those members who are between the attained ages of fifty-six and sixty-nine, inclusive, can carry their present protection as term insurance, at their present rate, for ten years. Term protection of members between the attained ages of seventy to seventy-six gradually decreases from nine years at the age of seventy, to three years at the age of seventy-six and over.

The second option insures to all members, no matter when admitted, when they attain the age of seventy, and over, the right to paid up insurance for amounts set out in the schedule prepared by the Actuary, where such members do not desire to continue to pay the life rates. This schedule entitles the members from sixteen to eighteen to paid up insurance for \$900 at the age of seventy, which amount gradually decreases as the attained age of the member increases.

The adoption of the proposed readjustment will place the society on a basis of absolute solvency from an actuarial standpoint, and enable it to maintain its splendid position in the world of Fraternal Insurance.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Who Is Joke On?

New Railway Enactment in England Has Curious Effect on Fares

The new railway enactment in England, enjoining a 50 per cent. rise on all railway fares, has had the curious effect of making the single fare between two adjoining stations in Lancashire 2d., whilst the return fare is 4 1/2d. A recent writer, although loath to spoil the joke, supplies the explanation. Before the rise of 50 per cent., the single fare between the two stations used to be 1 1/2d., and the return fare 3d. An addition of 50 per cent. to the single fare would have brought it up to 2 1/4d., but railway companies long ago set their fares against farthings. The board of trade, however, sets its fare against more than a 50 per cent. rise. So the single fare was fixed at 2d., and merely in order to maintain a claim to its just rights, the railway company fixed the fare for return at 4 1/2d.—Christian Science Monitor.

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Farmedee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

Holland has only 7,000 automobiles among its six million people, but has a motorcycle for about every seven persons.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

Keep Tab on Cost

With poultry costs so high, why not keep an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures during the coming winter? A simple way to keep track of the grain used is to build a supply bin in the poultry house. The grain can be easily weighed and the amount recorded each time the bin is filled. A tabulated sheet tacked upon the side of the bin may also be used for recording the egg yield and receipts.—American Agriculturist.

TO STOP BAD COUGH

Soothe Dry, Irritated Throat With Parment Syrup. Says This Old-Fashioned Cough Medicine Is the Best

We are told that the old time remedies are best and invariably contain less harmful yet better medicaments than those which are in use today. This is especially true of the following old fashioned recipe which is quick acting will be welcomed by many as there seems to be a regular epidemic of coughs at the present time. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce of Parment (double strength), take this home and add to it a quarter pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open air passages of your head should clear and your breathing become easy. Parment syrup is pleasant to take, easy to prepare and costs little. Every person who has a stubborn cough, hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent or receipt of 25c, postal note or money order. Address International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine.—The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Depression, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Fainting Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. **Wood's Phosphodine** is the best. **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Wadsworth)

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No Subject for Mirth Friend (examining photograph)—"Aye, it's no so bad, Donald, but you're looking so sour, mon; why dinna ye smile a wee bit?"

Donald—"Smile! D'ye ken I had to pay two shillings for 'em?"—The Tattler.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

Cohen—So Sadie has broken her engagement. Did she give you back her ring?

Sohnenstein—No, she said diamonds had gone up, but she would give me what I paid for it.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Breeze and Wind quickly relieved by Maries Eye Remedy. No Smearing, just Eye Comfort. As Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Maries Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eyebreak Druggists or Maries Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

THE CRUSHING OF HUN AMBITIONS WITH THE BIG ALLIED MOVEMENT

THE FINISH OF PRUSSIANISM IN EUROPE IS NEAR

Germany's Initial Failures Have Meant One Long Succession of Failures for the Central Powers, the End of Which Must Necessarily Prove Militarily Fatal

On the eve of the opening of the campaign of 1917 with its expected military decision that will make it possible to obtain and enforce durable peace, a high British military authority who has the fullest access to all sources of information on all points of the general plan of the Entente Allies, has, with the approval of the war office, prepared an important statement for publication. It is a survey of the military position in Europe based upon a knowledge of the facts and factors, many of which have not been made public hitherto. The statement says:

"Britain and her allies are looking forward with complete confidence to the opening of what they regard as the final stage of the war, the fighting season of 1917. To form an opinion it is necessary to examine the salient facts of the war."

"In launching war upon Europe the Central Powers believed that one plan, and one plan only, would win for them the immense stake for which they were prepared to play—the mastery of Europe. That plan was the swift destruction of their enemies one at a time.

"Accordingly, the first step was to smash France; the second, to concentrate practically the whole strength of their victorious armies upon the task of delivering such a blow to Russia as would leave that power helpless and at their mercy. The entry of Britain into the war was on the whole not expected at first; but in any case this would not have modified the plan, since it was perfectly understood that Britain could not put more than 150,000 men into the field if she did decide to come to the assistance of France.

"The event proved that forecast correct, but it also proved Germany incapable of accomplishing what she thought she could accomplish despite the fact that no treaty rights or scruples of any kind were permitted to hamper her movements, and that in numerical strength, material resources and complete preparedness the odds were overwhelmingly in her favor. Despite all the odds the first move of the Central Powers was defeated in 1914, and very thoroughly defeated.

"The second move began early in 1915, and had definitely failed by the autumn of that year."

After reviewing in detail the strategical moves to date on the various fronts, it is remarked in the statement:

"Strategically considered, Germany's initial failures have meant one long succession of failures of the Central Powers, the end of which must necessarily prove militarily fatal to them, though that fact may well mean, in a wider sense their ultimate salvation—the Allies are fighting to secure the peace of the world—a consummation as much to be desired by the deceived and misguided people of the Central Powers as by everyone else."

The statement concludes:

"In the last year the Allies have

Small Irrigation Projects are Successful

Result in Better Farms and Improved Living Conditions, Says Expert

Speaking before the annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Kamloops, B. C., A. S. Dawson, chief engineer of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway, expressed the faith that in him in the irrigation projects for which Western Canada is becoming famous,



A. S. DAWSON, B.A., Sc.

Member American Society Civil Engineers, Member Canadian Society Civil Engineers, Chief Engineer Dept. of National Resources, Calgary, Alta.

Although Mr. Dawson has been connected mainly with the big irrigation enterprises of the C.P.R. in Southern Alberta, he does not overlook the advantages of small projects operated by a community of farmers or even by an individual.

"I have had fifteen years' experience on what are the largest irrigation projects in Canada," said Mr. Dawson. "But I am willing to add that the small projects such as you have in the immediate vicinity of Kamloops are quite often more interesting and worthy of fuller consideration than are the larger projects. These schemes, though small, should be considered as one of your greatest assets."

"The benefits of irrigation show their results in better farms; improved living conditions; improved social conditions and better citizenship. It conducted along proper lines it improves agriculture, saves the soil, inculcates industry, produces prosperity and should provide for posterity."

Mr. Dawson's reference to the small irrigation schemes is of particular interest to the farmers of Western Canada, where there are hundreds—literally thousands—of creeks and streams which could be used in a small way for irrigation purposes. According to the opinion of an officer of the Western Canada Irrigation Association the day is coming when irrigation in Western Canada will be limited only by the amount of water available. The increasing interest in irrigation is indicated by the fact that the annual meeting of the association in 1917 will be held in Saskatchewan for the first time. In the past it has always been held in Alberta or British Columbia, but this year the association will meet at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan.

A Sound Institution

Canadian Order of Foresters Has a Most Enviable Record

The Canadian Order of Foresters have for years occupied a prominent position as one of the leading fraternal insurance societies operating in Canada.

It was instituted in 1879 by 488 members who seceded from the American Order of Foresters. Today it has a membership of over 90,000 which is the largest purely Canadian membership of any of the fraternal insurance societies doing business in the Dominion.

The society has had a most successful record and has accumulated funds, which, at the present time, amount to between five and a half and six million dollars. Last year was apparently one of the most successful years in the history of the institution. The amount added to the insurance funds for 1916 was between four and five hundred thousand dollars. Notwithstanding this success the management decided to ascertain what the actual standing of the society was, and secured the services of one of the most competent actuaries on the continent. Acting on the advice of the actuary, the society decided to readjust its rates and place itself upon a basis which will give it at least 100 per cent. actuarial solvency.

By taking this course, while its funds were still piling up it has been able to treat its members much more favorably than many of the societies which have re-adjusted their business during recent years.

The management is to be congratulated upon a course of action which will place the society upon a splendid financial basis, and insure the future of the order for all time.

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Is Issuing a New Policy Contract With Up-to-date Privileges
If you are buying Insurance, see our Policy first
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

WESTERN FRONT HAS PROVED A NIGHTMARE TO THE GERMAN ARMY

SOMME—VERDUN FRONT KNOWN AS "THE GRAVE"

Neutral Living in Germany Contributes Some Inside Information Regarding the Effect the War is Having on the German People, and the Broken Morale of the Army

A neutral who has from time to time contributed to the Times interesting articles on conditions in Germany writes to that paper from Cologne in these terms:

The exasperation produced by the duration of the war and the increasing absence of nutritious food has now produced much more original and independent thinking and talking than I have known in Germany since the beginning of the war. The easily led German middle classes do not know what to make of the situation, and from the beginning, when they were told that Germany had been "fallen upon," their view of the war has been an entirely distorted view. But never have their leaders been so bitterly criticised as during the last few weeks. Even Hindenburg, the great god Hindenburg, has been as much abused as Bethmann-Hollweg. I have heard people here and there say good things of Count Zeppelin, but they are not many.

There is, however, one great reason, of which you are probably not yet aware, why the German people generally believe in the hope of peace—a bright hope and an increasing hope. It is not that they believe in military victory. It is not that they believe in victory in the west, where, indeed, defeat is considered to be almost certain. Nor is it the idea already mentioned that Germany has only to speak of peace for peace to come. It is the fact that the call for peace now comes not merely from the politicians, but from the soldiers.

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It is an open secret that Hindenburg who has just made his second visit to the western front, returned profoundly impressed by the fact that the politicians must endeavor to make peace by hook or by crook. This is not mere gossip. I have the truth directly from a source which, as you know, has always proved accurate in my previous communications.

As I told you, the area of fighting on the Somme and before Verdun is known as "the Grave." The whole line from Alsace to Ypres is really a nightmare to the German army. Every sort of influence and "pull," governmental, social and financial, is used to prevent the return of particular regiments and particular officers to the western front, although the authorities hold out such attractions as superior supplies of food, shorter intervals in the trenches, and the amusements at Lille, Ghent, Metz and other places, which are provided in order to maintain a morale that has not been so broken for more than a century. The eastern army, although it thought that the capture of Warsaw meant peace with Russia, has been able to bear its disappointments because of its various successes since then. The western army has had no successes.

For the hiding of my identity I never talk to officers who have returned from the front if I can help it, but I am always seeing the relatives of officers and hearing what they write and say. On the west general after general has been superseded, and the number of punishments of non-commissioned officers and men is appalling. What the losses on the western front have been nobody knows, but nobody believes the published figures. The parents of young men have just been informed that he was not taken prisoner on the Somme in July, as they had been told, but that he was killed. I am constantly hearing of similar cases. You must see in the newspapers how indignation about the censorship peeps out from time to time, but the indignation is really much stronger even among officials than among the newspaper writers themselves. Nothing that they print is believed.

My latest tour has dispelled many lingering illusions about German efficiency. But I have been struck by one or two of the successful German devices for maintaining public spirit. I never could remember more music or better theatrical entertainments. As I said before, military bands are everywhere. There is no singing now when soldiers leave for the front, and very few people would take the trouble to see them off were it not for the bands. You will have noticed that the output of German books and magazines and amusing papers has, if anything, increased during the war. A recent and typical example of the German method—which has the additional advantage of making a show of German "broad-mindedness"—is the publication of an entirely new edition of Dickens.

Speaking generally, while you in England seem anxious to depress your people by suppressing amusements, the German government is following an opposite course. They have a difficult task before them, and the next few months will be the most critical in the history of any nation unless they are right about submarine.

The German public no longer believes all the stories that they are told about submarines—such reports, for instance, as that missing long-distance submarines have arrived safely, but that their arrival has been kept secret by the government for excellent reasons.

While, however, it is true that the big submarines have not been the success that they were expected to be, the feverish building of submarine parts in all the manufacturing towns which I have visited is for me conclusive evidence that the government shares the general opinion that the submarine alone can snatch victory out of the present abysmal gloom.

North Dakota having as its State representatives none but farmers, it has been virtually decided to have that class appointed as judges in the courts, at least a large proportion of them.

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Biliousness
and other Liver Troubles

The astonishing efficacy of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is due to its tonic effect upon the liver and bowels. It gives strength to the organs and helps them back to health and natural action. In other words it enables the system to cure itself. Don't weaken your liver with purgative pills or moring salts, don't get the salts-taking habit; let Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief bring you natural and therefore lasting cure.

Dr. CHAS. F. FORSHAW, D.Sc., F.R.M.S., a well-known British Scientist, writes:—"Never take Senna or Purgatives for Constipation—to force Bowel action is to aggravate the trouble and create the Constipation habit. I recommend as a superior and convenient treatment Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief."

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

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Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

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No Peace On Their Basis

Germans Can Get Peace Only by Talking in the Language of Peace

If Germans wish to know why the sentiment of the Allies is so inhospitable to peace, let them read the Kaiser's New Year proclamation to his army and navy.

The Kaiser tells the German people that they have been "victorious in all theatres of war on land and sea." The campaign in Roumania is described as "our recent triumphal march." "The greatest naval battle this year was our victory in the Skagerrak," in which the German fleet retired to its base and left the British in command of the sea. "The gallant deeds of our submarines have secured for my navy glorious admiration forever." "God also in the future will be with us."

The Kaiser could hardly say more in that the British navy were at the bottom of the sea and German troops were in possession of London, Paris, Petrograd and Rome. That sort of rhetoric may be admirably adapted to the business of fooling all of the Germans some of the time and some of the Germans all of the time, but it is not a preliminary to peace conferences.

For dynastic reasons it is necessary to make the German people believe that they have won the war and that any peace which Germany may propose is a victorious peace; but there will be no peace on that basis. France will die first.

Assuming that there is an honest desire for peace in Germany, no progress will be made until the Kaiser and the responsible statesmen of Germany begin to talk the language of peace and stop talking the language of conquest. No nation can brag itself into victory. There must be Germans of sufficient sanity to know that the Kaiser's proclamation is a piece of imperial demagogery; that Germany is not victorious, and at best can achieve only a stalemate at incalculable sacrifices of blood and treasure. They must know that the Kaiser's boasts are a form of treason to Germany, in that they give aid and comfort to the enemy by making the Allies more determined than ever to see the war through to the bitter end.

Yet the Germans tolerate it, and the fact that they tolerate it is the strongest justification that the Allies can present for their refusal to enter a peace conference. Great Britain and France have not been asked to make peace with the German people, but with the Hohenzollern dynasty and with Junkerdom. Such a peace can be at best only a truce.

It may flatter German pride to believe that Germany has been "victorious in all theatres of war on land and sea," but that sort of pride must be paid for and it will be paid for. What the German people are actually fighting for is not a German victory but a means of so placating their own vanity that they will not be tempted to revolutionize their government when the war is over. They do not know it, but they may rest assured that the Kaiser knows it and the chancellor knows it and all Junkerdom knows it.

The imperial government would immediately offer most liberal terms of peace if it could be certain that when the reaction came there would be no change in the German attitude toward the throne and the doctrine of divine right. This is not the first time that a great people has battled desperately to insure its own political servitude and to save itself from freedom, and it may not be the last. But there can be no basis for a permanent peace until the Germans themselves begin to understand what they are really fighting for, which is not freedom for Germany, but their own continued political submission to the mediaeval system that plunged them into this war.—New York Times.

Canada Gets Niagara Falls

American Falls Now Carry Less Than Five Per Cent. of the Flow

The Secretary of War, Newton Diehl Baker, has told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the American side of Niagara Falls is likely to disappear if the present volume of water is allowed to continue over the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls. The American Falls carry less than five per cent. of the entire flow. As the Canadian Falls drop more rapidly back toward Lake Erie they tend to receive a larger and larger share of the river's volume. It is a perplexing problem to know what to do. Nature is playing into Canada's hands. That country already controls most of the show. We can hardly expect her materially to impair the beauty of her falls merely to prevent our own from dwindling to insignificance.—New York Sun.

In a place in New Jersey a town building caught fire, and the extinguishers failed to do their work. A few days later at the town meeting some citizens tried to learn the reason. After they had freely discussed the subject, one of them said: "Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that the fire-extinguishers be examined ten days before every fire."—Philadelphia Public Leader.

Fighting England

How Drink Is Interfering With the Prosecution of the War

The following from one of Arthur Mee's celebrated articles is enough to make one shudder:

"It is true beyond all challenge that the greatest private trade in England fights against us. It pays the Government a million pounds a week for the right to do it. Its power is worth to the Kaiser many divisions of troops.

Those who love smaller things than England will think that is prejudice and turn aside but we face the simple facts which stand out clear as the noonday sun.

Drink is interfering with the army; it has caused great delay with munitions. It has robbed the workshops of many million of days of labor. It hinders good workmen every day by keeping other men away.

It is interfering with the navy; it has caused Admiral Jellicoe grave anxiety by delaying ships, placing transports at the mercy of submarines, slowing repairs and congesting docks.

It is interfering with shipping; it has used up sixty million cubic feet of space since war began, and it delays the building of ships to replace our losses.

It is interfering with our food. Since the war began it has used up three million tons more sugar than the army.

It interferes with the treasury. We call in vain for our people's savings, but they pour two million dollars a day into our public houses.

It interferes with our industry. It uses up five hundred thousand workers, and during the war has involved the handling by road and by rail of a weight of sixty million tons.

It interferes with vital supplies. It uses up a million acres of land and during the war has used up three million tons of corn.

There is no contradiction of these facts; there cannot be, and the Government which declares that every ounce of our strength is needed to win the war, knows these things.

It is an open secret that the King expected prohibition when he banished drink from his palace. It is an open secret that Lord Kitchener believed in prohibition as the shortest way to peace. He would have nothing to do with this thing that he found against him every hour. It is an open secret that Lloyd George expected prohibition and meant that it should come. And so the callous farce goes on.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Handling Milk in Winter

Same Care Is Demanded in Winter Months as During the Summer

Many farmers who pay strict attention to the correct handling of their milk and cream during the hot weather relax their vigilance during the winter. The result is that good milk is produced during that part of the year when good milk is difficult to produce and a low grade of milk will be naturally easy to produce good. Too much dependance should not be placed in the natural coolness of the atmosphere, for the chances are that this will not suffice.

It is a noted fact that during the fall and early winter purchasers of milk often find it more difficult to keep the product from getting sour than they do during the hot weather. Milk should be cooled to at least 50 degrees F. immediately upon being drawn from the can and kept at that temperature until used.

If the ordinary coolness of the atmosphere is depended upon for this, it may be hours before the milk reaches the required temperature, and in the meantime microbes have been multiplying which in a short time will render the milk unfit for use. To produce first-class milk the care is demanded in the winter months as during the summer, cleanliness and a correct temperature being of cardinal importance at all times.

Same in Western Canada

Robbing the Fertility of the Soil to Get Rich Quick

It ought not to be necessary in this country to compel rotation of crops by force of law. The farmer himself would take care of that problem if he were sufficiently regardful of his own best interests and of those of his heirs. Unfortunately, he is not so provident, and that explains the introduction of a bill in the legislature of North Dakota to require him to do what he now fails to do.

There has been a criminal waste of soil fertility in the United States. Evidences of this waste are found in thousands of abandoned farms in the eastern states and in the lessened productivity of western farms. The basic cause of this abuse of soil is human selfishness. The "get-rich-quick" fever has been as widespread and disastrous on the farms as in industrial centres. From the first the temptation has been irresistible to tax the soil far beyond proper limits for the sake of immediate returns.—From the Minneapolis Tribune.

"Ma, tigers can't bite people when they don't see 'em, can they?" "What on earth do you mean, child?" "I heard pa tell Mr. Smith he was going to find a blind tiger."

Mail at the Front

News From Home Which Breaks the Appalling Monotony of Trench Life

"The mail's in!" It is not necessary to ask for particulars. At the front there is only one mail, the mail from home.

Somebody has seen the great lorry or the dusty wagon, as the case may be, pull up at the Field Post Office. That is all; but it is enough, and mysteriously the news spreads with extraordinary rapidity.

It is the first thing that even men who are dog tired say to one another, and the joyful tidings produce a wonderful effect. Men who a moment before had been dozing in some quiet corner awake with a start; while others who have been almost asleep where they stood, pull themselves together eagerly. And a purposeful stream of men wend their way towards the distributing office—although no such place exists. They collect, that is, in the neighborhood of the platoon sergeant's stronghold.

The man who knows that it is no use going to look for a letter—and, happily, they are comparatively few—is not to be envied on these occasions. His feelings, unless he is a particularly morose individual, must be intensely bitter; and all the world must seem very black and desolate to the letter-less man as he watches the crowd dissolve, each unit of it with the precious letters which will help him forget the present for a few minutes. How lonely it makes men feel when day after day, the post comes in and brings them nothing only those who have to bear the disappointment can possibly realize. Many a man has offered his pal a fag—which is a great price—and even money to be allowed to read part of his letters from home. Than this, no more can be said.

Those who are too old to remember their schooldays may be able to understand what letters mean to the soldier on active service. But in order to form a true estimate of the poignancy of his disappointment they must multiply their bitterest feelings of those days a hundredfold—and even then they will be under the mark. Men at the front are facing death daily—and they take the risks cheerfully—but the letter which does not arrive today may never reach them at all. It may be too late!

How letters get to the front—even right up to the advanced positions—is a mystery. But the organization of the service reflects infinite credit upon the postal departments in those faraway mazes behind the Field Post Office; and the last stages of a letter's journey are not the least interesting. By lorry or by wagon or by whatever mode of conveyance is available, the bags are brought up to the various Field Post Offices. As bag after bag is thrown out fatigued men seize them and carry or drag them to the sorters, who classify the contents as minutely as they can from the information they possess.

To what extent this can be done depends upon the standing of the office—whether it is a divisional, a brigade, or a battalion office. At a divisional office, for instance, the sorters are concerned only with the letters for headquarters and with those for the component brigades. The brigade office sorters are content to pick out the mail for headquarters and to forward the remainder to the various battalion offices, where the winnowing process is continued. The battalion office sorters put the letters into the bundles for headquarters and for the component companies.

The final sorting is done at the companies' offices; and by the time the letters reach this stage of their journey the human element has become very noticeable. Nobody who has once seen the arrival of the home mail at the front would let any man he knows go without a letter for more than a few days. The desolation is heart-rending—for time is long and only news from home can break the appalling monotony of the endless round of watch and ward.

It is really not necessary—not absolutely necessary—to send the men food, for they are well looked after. But it is necessary to send them letters.—London Daily Mirror.

The Price of Wheat

The Price Mounted to Over Four Dollars a Bushel During Napoleonic Wars

If the price of wheat climbed to \$2.50 or \$3 per bushel there would be a world-wide tightening of belts and much talk of blue-ruin, famine and the rest of that family of evils. But during the Napoleonic wars, a little more than a century ago, wheat at \$3 a bushel became so common that the market was shock-proof. Indeed, on some occasions it rose to more than \$4. Nevertheless, while there was plenty of distress, the world managed to keep its head; the forces of civilization stuck to their guns and the Great Disturber was effectually put out of business.—Victoria Times.

Gregory, aged six, was being driven from the station on his first visit to Yorkshire. His mother, noticing a troubled look on his face as he glanced about, said, "What's the matter, dear? Don't you like the beautiful country?"

"Yes, mother; but on my map

Packing Reindeer Meat

New Source of Meat Supply Coming From Alaska

The day will come when reindeer meat will be as common as beef and mutton in the United States markets, says Frank G. Carpenter, in speaking of the reindeer packing industry as he saw it, when on his recent visit to Alaska. The meat will come from that country, he says, and will be shipped in cold storage steamers and trains to the different cities and towns in the United States. The reindeer are now being handled under government control and are increasing rapidly in number. The first shipments were made about three years ago, when twenty-five reindeer carcasses were shipped to Seattle. The meat was placed on sale, bringing a price from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound.

Visiting a slaughter house not far from Nome, Alaska, lately, Mr. Carpenter found more than a thousand deer ready for the butcher. The deer were as fat as butter, he said, and in splendid condition. They were not taller than Jersey calves at three months old, and would weigh, when dressed, from 150 to 175 pounds.

The deer are of different colors, some brown, some gray and some as white as snow. Others are spotted. The men who handle the deer and do the killing are Eskimos. They dressed the meat just as our butchers dress beef, and it was then hung upon hooks preparatory to its being chilled and sent in cold storage to Seattle.

There is already a market for such meat in Europe, Norway and Sweden, as well as Finland and Russia, have been shipping large quantities of reindeer meat for years. They send it to the chief European centres, and even to the United States. The northern part of the Russian empire eats more reindeer meat than either beef or mutton.

The meat is delicious, and it is expected that there will be a demand for it in the States, among meat eaters who like to have a change of diet now and then.

Some of the skins are tanned and sold as furs. The reindeer fur is dyed, and as such it is more beautiful than the ponyskin coats now worn. The fur is finer and the skins are lighter.

Building Up a Herd by Testing

A Certain and Profitable Income from the Dairy Herd Under Proper Methods

C. E. Thomas, Dominion Dairy Recorder for the Lloydminster district, gave some interesting facts before the Dairymen's convention at Edmonton some few days ago. Mr. Thomas recited his achievement in building up a profitable herd of cream-producing cows in the course of three or four years by adopting a policy of daily testing the individuals in the herd for the weight and also for the butter fat.

On 100 acres of wheat in 1912 Mr. Thomas and his son netted \$1,532. While this was a very satisfactory return, he decided to make an inventory of his dairy cattle in an endeavor to ascertain whether a better or more certain income could not be derived from that source. As a result he discovered that one cow would yield as much as six acres of wheat and that therefore if he were to realize the value of 100 acres of wheat he would have to increase his herd to 16 or 17 cows.

Starting in he weighed his milk every day and he was successful in increasing the flow from 83 to 100 pounds per day in 20 days. Continuing he explained how he had built up a profitable herd, buying and selling his animals on the basis of their productivity. As a result of this in one year he derived an income of \$1,521.88 from the sale of cream, cows, calves and prizes, and at the end of the year had on hand an increase of 11 head of stock and a car of wheat as well.

Dairy Stable Like a Home

Out in Portland, Oregon, Cows are Treated With Consideration

Several features strike the visitor to the stable of a certain dairy in Portland, Ore., as quite remarkable. Pictures hang upon the walls; ferns are placed above the stanchions; the windows are screened and covered with freshly washed curtains; the doors are doubly screened and at one side of the stable is an enamel wash-bowl with running water. Such unusual conditions are due, in part at least, to rivalry which has sprung up among the Portland dairymen, who must obey rigid city rules regarding the production of clean milk. At this dairy each cow is bathed before entering the stable and her bag washed with warm water, soap, and a freshly laundered cloth. The milk is strained through sterilized cotton batting. The cows are never hurried or frightened, and on returning from the pasture are allowed to move along leisurely. The milk in this dairy has improved considerably in purity, the number of bacteria found in it being much lower than in milk from the average dairy.

"Pop, what do we mean by economy?"

"Spending money in such a way as not to get any fun out of it, my son."

Food Parcels for Prisoners Not to be Accepted

Those Held Captive in Germany Will Receive Supplies From the Red Cross in London

The postmaster-general has announced that no parcels containing foodstuffs or clothing can be received at any postoffice in Canada to be despatched to the address of any Canadian soldier who is a prisoner of war in Germany.

The action was taken on recommendation of the imperial authorities. At present all parcels passing from Great Britain to Germany have to be forwarded under the supervision of the central prisoners of war committee. The Canadian Red Cross Society at London has been authorized to supervise the packing and forwarding of parcels to Canadian prisoners, and under the regulations all such parcels as received are to be censored and repacked before forwarding. Some of these articles cannot be censored without being destroyed or damaged, such as tinned meats, cakes, etc. In consequence of the large number of parcels of this kind which have been forwarded there is now a great congestion of them in London. The director of the service has therefore asked that notice be given to the public at once that no parcels containing foodstuffs or clothing can be accepted hereafter.

It is pointed out that every Canadian military and civilian prisoner of war receives through the Canadian Red Cross Society at London, irrespective entirely of all packages sent from Canada, the following supplies: A capture parcel, then 75 worth of food and supplies one week, and 125 worth the following week, and is sent alternately each week. Bread each week is sent from Holland or elsewhere. The authorities are satisfied that 90 per cent. of such parcels are received by the prisoners. The weight that may be sent each week to any prisoner is limited to 35 pounds.

Bring Your Potatoes

Restaurant Keepers in Germany Will Cook Food if They Cannot Supply It

Restaurant-keepers in Berlin announced that they still have cooking appliances and that guests who bring their potatoes can have them cooked and served. How the announcement has been received has not been reported. Potatoes for lunch or dinner would make a decidedly awkward load for a man going to his business in the morning. A steak, being pliable, could easily find a comfortable position in the coat pocket, but potatoes are more recalcitrant and likely to insist on their share of attention. They would bulge out inelegantly.

The German fashion of wearing loose, standardized clothing, if it has not been changed on account of the scarcity of cloth, would facilitate the carrying of potatoes to a restaurant. Some of the costumes sketched by artists in search of the picturesque would enable a victim to secrete a week's rations without exciting suspicion or comment. Those who are still marvelling at German system and organization will see in the sack fashion of habiliments a cleverly designed preparation for this emergency of war. All things are regarded in some quarters as possible with the Germans.

It may be necessary if a philosopher be granted the freedom of Berlin for writing a treatise on slaughter as a means of grace, to admonish him to bring potatoes with him. While the order to bring potatoes will be obeyed with the promptness of a drilling battalion, there will be conclusions to settle with the growing element who have no potatoes to bring. The long sentence imposed on the Socialist leader shows that this element is formidable. The potato to notice may be a symptom of collapse.—Toronto Globe.

Russia's Man Power

Czar Has a Combined Force of Fifteen Million Men

The London Statist is authority for the statement that, according to the best information obtainable, Russia has at the present time in the first fighting line fully equipped in every respect, and fully in a condition to render a good account of themselves, three millions of men. Behind these, in the second line, well equipped, and fit to join the first rank, is another great force of three millions of men, making, with the first line, a total of six millions. Behind these again there are five millions, not so well equipped or disciplined, but rapidly being provided with what they require. Adding these to the first two bodies, we get an aggregate of eleven millions of

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Mountain View Municipality No. 310

From January 1st, 1916, to December 31st, 1916.

RECEIPTS

Balance from previous year.....	\$ 5,361.23
Proceeds of Notes	3,000.00
Municipal Taxes	17,520.41
School Taxes	12,601.98
Educational Taxes	259.02
Hail Insurance Taxes	19,785.69
Forfeiture proceedings	103.67
Tax Certificates	3.00
Destruction Noxious Weeds	16.60
Outstanding cheques.....	245.01

EXPENDITURES

Paid on Notes	\$ 3,000.00
Discounts: Notes Interest	75.45
Printing, Postage and Stationery	511.27
Salaries: Sec-Treas. \$1080; Aud.\$100	1180.00
Election expenses	88.00
Council Fees: Meetings and Mileage	327.00
Council Fees: Supervision of road and Mileage	305.30
Refunds	16.82
Destruction of pests	320.96
Destruction Noxious Weeds	268.10
Grants: Aid and Relief.	50.00
Labor	9,175.73
Material	2,147.48
Machinery, Tools, Rep'r's	274.84
Provincial Treasurer, Account Educat'l Taxes	144.62
Hail Insurance Board...	21,424.90
School Districts	14,075.00
Sundries	268.00
Patriotic Fund	1,000.00
Rent of Office	180.00
Balance: Bank book bal. \$1,919.95	
Cash on hand.... 2,143.19	
Total.....	4,063.14
Total.....	\$58,896.61

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS

Balance:	
Bank book bal. \$1,919.95	
Cash on hand.... 2,143.19	
.....	\$ 4,063.14
Uncol. Education Tax..	55.88
" Hail Insur. Tax..	3,596.70
" Municipal Tax...	3,096.72
" School Tax.....	3,291.34
Office furniture & fixtur's	340.00
Tools and machinery....	2,000.00
Commission for collection of Educational Taxes.	6.47
Total....	\$16,450.25

LIABILITIES

Outstanding cheques....	245.01
Uncol. Education Taxes.	55.88
Due S. D. auct. Collect's	1,182.01
Uncollected School Taxes	3,291.34
Other unpaid accounts..	272.37
Due Prov. Treas. account	
Educational Taxes collected	116.78
Bal. Assets over Liabil't's	11,286.86
Total....	\$16,450.25

We hereby certify to the correctness of this statement.

Dated at Didsbury this

2nd day of February, 1917.

A. BRUSSO, Secretary-Treasurer.

J. M. REED, Auditor.

ESTRAY

On the premises of A. A. Perrin, N. E. 10-31-1-5, one bay yearling mare, white face, hind feet white, left front foot white, no visible brand; has been around the premises since October last.

W. F. Sick, Brandreader

Men Wanted

The following is a list of the tradesmen most urgently required for the Canadian engineers: Blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners and wheelwrights, clerks, coopers, draughtman, (architectural), electricians, engine drivers, fitters and turners, harnessmakers, masons, painters, plasterers and miners, slaters, platelayers, plumbers, shoemakers, surveyors tailors, tinsmiths; all of whom are dismounted. Drivers and shoing and carriage smiths are mounted.

Men who are interested in the Engineers should write to either of the following recruiting Officers: Lieut. W. R. Smith, 102 C. P. R. Bldg., Edmonton; Mr. F. W. Downer, Victoria Mansions, Lethbridge; Lieut. W. Parker, Recruiting Officer, Medicine Hat; or Capt. F. H. Peters, Officer commanding, Drafts, Divisional Engineers, 215-8th Ave. East, Calgary, Alta.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any made over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. Homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 50 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as home land patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. V. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141

ESTRAY

On the premises of John Bogner, Sec. 18, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5, sorrel gelding with two white hind feet, pony, azed, left front foot white, white face, branched on left shoulder; came to the place about two months ago.

W. F. Sick, Brand Reader

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1916.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Serve Save Produce

EVERY ONE CAN do something for his country

Some can bear arms
Some can produce food
Some can make munitions
Some can give money

It is the privilege of all to help.

YOU CAN SERVE by Fighting—Working—Saving—Giving

This is NATIONAL SERVICE
Are YOU doing your part?

ALL EYES turn now to the Canadian Farmer, for he can render the Empire SPECIAL SERVICE in this sternest year of the war.

But—our farms are badly under-manned—25,000 men are needed on the land.

With insufficient help, the Man on the Land fights an uphill fight to meet the pressing need for Food.

CITY and TOWN can help.

Municipal Councils, Churches and Schools, and other organizations, both of men and women, can render National Service by directing all available labour to the Land.

Farmers themselves can exchange labour. School boys can assist.

Were you raised on a farm? Can you drive a team? Can you handle fork or hoe? If you can't fight, you can produce. Spend the Summer working on the Farm.

Let every man, woman and child in the Dominion who has access to Land, no matter how small the plot, make it produce Food in 1917.

For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden write:

INFORMATION BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA

DOMINION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA, CANADA.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, MINISTER

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS

Title to same vested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for Homesteads and Sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing land and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

ESTRAY

On the south east half of Sec. 13, Tp. 28, Rge. 31, W. 4, coming 2-yr.-old steer, no visible brand, red, brockel face, white under belly, tail white tipped. Been in the neighborhood since July 1916. W. F. Sick, Brand Reader

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

THE PIONEER, DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

Germany's Steel Output

Maintain Supply Is the Cause of Anxiety in Enemy Country

Francis Gribble, in an article on Germany's munitions, published in The London Chronicle says: "Though the censorship is strict in Germany, awkward truths have a way of leaking out through the columns of trade organs and technical papers, and it may now be gathered from these instructive sources that the munition supply is a cause of increasing anxiety. First and foremost there is an admitted scarcity of railway rolling stock. Large orders for fresh stock were placed in 1915, but, owing to the state of the labor market, only about fifteen per cent. of these orders have been executed. The chief consequence of the scarcity in 1915 was that the farmers failed to get manure and had a shockingly bad harvest. The present complaint is that there is not enough wagons to convey coke to the blast furnaces, with the result that the production of steel is menaced. Difficulty exists even in Westphalia and the Rhine provinces, where the Essen syndicate had to diminish its deliveries of coke by one-half."

"That is one reason why the metallurgical crisis is so imminent. Another may be found in the increasing lack of labor which is diminishing the output alike in the coal mines and iron mines, as a few selected figures will show."

Gribble then points out that the number of workmen employed in German coal mines in 1913 was 405,183, and they were reduced to 294,852 in the last three months of 1916. The output of iron ore of the three leading companies for 1915-1916 increased by 3,713,638 tons as compared with 1913-1914.

Gribble continues: "Some companies are now working at old dumps of ore containing less than twenty-five per cent. of iron, because skilled mining labor is not available in sufficient quantity. The proportion of women employed in the iron and steel industries has increased during the war from seven to nineteen per cent. There have been no adequate facilities for training them or other unskilled or partially skilled substitutes for skilled hands."

Eight Rules for Success

A Prescription for the Young Man Who Is Anxious to Succeed

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, after thinking the subject over carefully, compiled the following prescription for the young man ambitious to attain success:

1. He should be honest, truthful, sincere, and serious.

2. He should believe in and practice the Golden Rule.

3. He should be strong and healthy, physically and morally.

4. His habits and mode of living should be temperate and clean and his companions selected with regard to their character and reputation.

5. He should possess good natural ability and a determination constantly to improve his mind and memory.

6. He should possess a good education, including particularly the fundamentals, such as mathematics, grammar, spelling, writing, geography and history; and also a technical education concerning the lines he proposes to follow.

7. He should be studious and thoughtful, keeping his mind upon a subject until it is mastered.

8. He should be conscientious, modest but courageous, energetic, persistent, even-tempered, economical, faithful and loyal to his friends and the interests he represents.

As he handed over his recipe for success, Judge Gary remarked:

"The above qualifications, you will notice, are within the reach of all. If possessed, and put into practice, they will bring success to the individual and satisfaction to any others interested."—The American Magazine.

Weather and Battles

Bad Weather Often Has Contributed to the Failure or Success of Armies

Weather, which has been hampering the operations of our armies, has in all times influenced the course of battles. Its effect, however, has generally been one-sided, and some past examples form a hopeful precedent for today. At Crecy, for instance, the "great rain," which Froissart records, rendered useless the bows of the Genoese archers, but the English bows, being in cases, were not affected. At Plassey, too, a heavy shower of rain damaged the enemy's powder to such an extent that his fire slackened, and Clive was enabled to avenge the massacre of the Black Hole. Bad weather materially contributed to the failure of Napoleon's expedition against Russia; and the Austrians, in their retreat at Solferino, were saved from annihilation by a hurricane so fierce that, according to the "Moniteur," of that day, "nothing could any longer be distinguished on the field of battle."—London Chronicle.

We Get You, Madam

"Your niece and I are certainly getting along well together, Mrs. Blunderby. Beautifully! The dear girls are so connubial."

Dry Britain is Inevitable

The Freedom of the Country Standing in the Way of Reform

The following is condensed from an article in the Globe of January 6th: "The belief is in the air that Lloyd George, who, two years ago, was in favor of State purchase and was forced by the Opposition within the Cabinet to drop his proposal, will now press the liquor question to an issue. The chief protagonist in the movement for drink reform has been Arthur Mee, a journalist. He has been the Peter the Hermit of a crusade which now appears to be on the point of victory."

"Do you think prohibition is inevitable as victory?" I said. "It is inevitable as victory," he replied. "We stand face to face with all the forces of scientific devilry, and though they are rather hard they are also rather true. Our people and our parliament both have been 'overbeered,' move. It was our freedom that stood in the way—the very thing we are fighting for. It was that which brought us nearer to defeat than we ever have been. Man has so much freedom in this country."

"Although we teach at school that alcohol is poison, for the miserable pittance of a few pounds apiece, we allow a hundred thousand men to sell this poison, and then men who grow rich selling it we put in the House of Lords. A trade has so much freedom in this country that it can carry on its work despite the fact that the King of England has declared that it prolongs the war. The free habits of the people have been a sort of fetish with us always. A man can do as he likes, and it was not until the end of the South African war that the first doctor went into a school on behalf of the State to see that the children were well enough to learn. He found that a mighty army of them were not fit to be at school and we are beginning to alter that now. But still there are parents who will not let the school doctors see their children. 'Things are coming to a pretty pass,' they would say, 'when a man can no longer do what he likes with his child.'

"When you think us slow remember that our cry for freedom makes us so. A man is free in Britain whether he deserves it or not. Behind that fact lies the reason for the state of things that well might break the hearts of those who live in this little land, who know what she has done and what she might yet do. It is a pitiful thing to say but it is true, that for a year and more we allowed a private trade in Britain to stand in the way of victory for our allies; while civilization has been rocking and reeling. Great Britain has been boiling with drink."

How thankful we should be for partial prohibition but we still go on "fooling" with so-called "temperance beer" that contains more than a large tablespoonful of strong whisky in every glass. H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Will Create Mighty Armada

Britain Can Build a Standardized Ship in 90 Days

The creation of a mighty armada of British mercantile shipping within six months after the end of the war is prophesied by a naval authority. Facilities for ship building in Great Britain, it is asserted, have been so greatly augmented during the war that British yards can easily outdistance all German competition.

"Once our effort is concentrated on merchant shipping," this official said, "it will be possible to build vessels in less than 90 days and perhaps faster, if they are standardized ships. Even with so much labor diverted to war purposes we have been able to construct 9,000-ton liners in three months' time."

"The stimulus to shipbuilders working under war pressure and on war vessels will continue when it comes to building merchantmen, for the men will accept the challenge of the Germans. Never in her history has Britain had at her disposal such a highly efficient and large body of shipbuilders as she will have when the war closes. We can view the future with equanimity, regardless of German predictions."

Takes New Office

Miss Merritt's Worth Is Recognized By Queen Mary's Needlework Guild

The honorary secretary, Miss Weland Merritt, having done so much in establishing the Queen Mary Needlework Guild in Canada now finds it necessary to do less active work, and has resigned the honorary secretaryship to take the honorary vice-presidency instead. It was Miss Merritt who introduced the Guild into Canada, and by travelling from east to west she has spread an active interest in the work throughout the country. In accepting this new appointment from Her Majesty, Miss Merritt has the good wishes of all the officers of the Guild, and their thanks for the work she has done. (Signed) Mary E. Angus, President Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Canada.

There is a shortage of University students in Germany, 45,000 having been called to the help of the House of Hohenzollern. No figures are given as to the number of casualties among them.

Safety First in Naval Strategy

Germans Refuse to Take Any Chances With British Fleet

The general naval policy of Germany has never been a secret. It has been stated on the highest authority that the German high seas fleet will not fight unless opportunity offers of engaging under favorable conditions, which means in the vicinity of the German coast where every advantage can be obtained from the employment of destroyers, submarines, mines and aircraft. They realize the advantage, moreover, of having dockyards at hand to which crippled men of war can be taken. The enemy has attempted to entrap one or more sections of the Grand Fleet. There is no reason to doubt that it was with that idea that Admiral von Scheer put to sea on May 31. Informed of the dispositions of the Grand Fleet, he thought that he could overwhelm the battle cruiser squadrons before Admiral Jellicoe could reach the scene of action with the greatly superior force of battleships.

The fighting was continued until the battle squadrons appeared, and then the Germans fled. What conclusion is to be drawn from that battle, which was mainly a running fight between battle cruisers, at least so far as the British were concerned? The Germans evaded our battleship squadrons, half an hour saving them from what would have probably been annihilation.—Archibald Hurd in Fortnightly Review.

A Life and Death Struggle

Do You Want to See the British Empire Crumble?

Infinitely the greatest thing in the world today is the life and death struggle taking place in Europe—a struggle of might against right; of autocracy against democracy; of darkness against light. It is the old struggle of the world for freedom against those forces which have, century after century, sought to make slaves of the nations. But never in all history has the world been pitted against such a ruthless power as that which now, with all its perfect equipment of science and training, is seeking to overthrow everything which has stood for advancement, true culture and true freedom.

Here in Canada we can stand afar off with an ocean between us, and look upon this struggle from detached standpoint. We can very easily convince ourselves that Britain can manage this affair herself, and that there is really no vital need for Canada to exert herself overmuch. England herself at first looked at the war from exactly the same viewpoint. She sent her army into the field, mobilized her fleet, let Lord Kitchener set about building up an army of three million men, and then hung up her business as usual sign and settled back into her own life. England at first was proud of being able to carry on a war as a side issue. But a series of set-backs on the fields of war and diplomacy gradually roused the nation, until now after two and a half years she is throwing all she has into the war, determined to sink or swim by the issue. England knows now that this war was directed primarily to destroy her as the great nation of the earth—and that if Germany wins, she and her fabric of empire will crumble to pieces.

The Return

An Incident Showing One of the Tragedies of the War

Here are his bags and trunks. They have come home. And he—where is he? Not yet arrived, of course, else the whole family would have sat laughing at his stories, at his repartee, to this or that, or just for general joy of having him home again with his courteous little ways and hand-some, smiling face.

No! He is not coming home; no, never again. Forever his body must stay in France, fallen across the path of tyranny. "It is a matter of honor," he said, and so he went, and at the very beginning. And now his things come back for us to open. They are all jumbled together, not as he would have had them; he was so neat.

Here a pair of boots covered with mud, the same soil under which he now lies buried. Here a shirt, still damp. What sufferings, and all untold. This coat he wore, and this, and this. Mother kisses the gloves. They kept his hands warm. And here pictures, cases and little things, each unknown, and each bringing up some little story. Here a scarf that mother knitted. My God, how it hurts—how she cried!—B., in Toronto Globe.

The Ravages of War

Some facts communicated by Mr. Hayes Fisher, afford striking proof of the toll that the war is making upon Great Britain. There are already in the care of the state 50,000 widows and 100,000 orphans. There are over 70,000 disabled soldiers. Last September 22,000 men were drawing temporary allowances, but these were being gradually thinned and placed on the pension list. Mr. Arthur Henderson, a new minister of pensions, believes disability pensions alone would necessitate an expenditure of \$75,000,000 per annum. The case of men entering the army suffering from tuberculosis which developed to incapacity were rather numerous, but provision was being made for them.

Encouragement of Sport

Allied Countries Catered to Athletics, While Germany Boomed Militarism

A burning question in Great Britain just now is as to whether the love of sport had anything to do with Britain's unpreparedness for war, and one well-known critic writes as follows in the London Times:

"Our young men did well to devote their attention to sport, pointing out that sport alone had enabled us to raise such a splendid army. To which he makes the inconsequent reply that 'Other countries have had considerable military training.' Of course they have, and we have had to meet them untrained, only because of the banal indifference of the intellectuals, not of the sportsmen. Indeed, sportsmen raised their voices the loudest in the demand for protection against the menace of German preparation.

"The considerable military training to which other nations submitted did not imply a diminution of sport. No nation has been more earnest in its efforts to improve its standard of performance in sport than Germany, which did not allow the extraordinary preparations for the war of the future to interfere with the expenditure of a vast amount of energy, and of sums which would have made the government of this country aghast had they been requested to grant them, in preparation for the Olympic games in Berlin. And then there is France. Somebody has said that the French, who have no games to speak of, have proved themselves as fine soldiers as ever existed. They have not had football, tennis and cricket to develop the qualities which have called forth the admiration of the world, and so on. Where has he been hibernating for the last 15 years? No football in France? Why football has grown to be the leading sport over the water; its followers are legion. Even in these times, when all but a few professional teams and a few military sides are playing in London, it is no uncommon happening for over a hundred matches to take place in Paris on a Sunday.

"If our people had, whilst the horizon was gradually becoming threatening, done nothing at all beyond the carrying on of the ordinary business of life, things would have gone badly. Fortunately we were saturated with the spirit of sport, and this formed the basis on which the fabric of war was speedily and securely built up. It was sport that saved us, and though we worshipped it to excess we can now better estimate its legitimate limits, which are to be the means to an end, not to be the end itself, and that end is the preservation and extension of our race by intellectual as well as by physical readiness."

"This Boy Scout movement is a great thing to teach the boys patriotism."

"I suppose it is, but it makes it awful hard to find a boy that's got time to split kindling wood for his mother."

The Farmers' Home

Many Have Not the Comforts the Occupants Could Provide

A letter from a farmer appeared in a recent issue of a farm paper. He asked whether farmers have not the right to remove to town to take life a little easier, and that their wives may have some of the conveniences and facilities that are not available on the farms. Surely, the farmer has as much right to all the modern house-holds conveniences as has any person, and if his object in moving to town is to make life easy for his wife he is to be commended. But there are several phases of the subject that are not to be passed over so lightly, for the community has an interest in the matter that the retired farmer seems disposed to overlook entirely.

To begin at the beginning, the farmer has not made the most of his opportunities on his farm, or it would have all the facilities that are available to him in town. If he has reached the period of retirement with money enough to live on his income while availing himself of all the conveniences of the modern village or city, he surely has enough money to provide his farm house with heat, light, and water systems, to displace the old oil lamp, the woman-killing pump and the back-breaking coal stove and kitchen range. This would mean that in the kitchen would be found hot and cold water available at faucets, and a sink for dishwashing, and, in another part of the house or a detached building, laundry tubs, with power-operated washing machine, mangle and gas iron, power-operated cream separator and churn; and in the house, a bath-room with lavatory and sanitary closet. All these he could place in the farm house for less cost than to buy or build and equip a home in the nearby village.

Another suggestion made is with regard to the release of the enormous motor auxiliaries at the front. Thousands of motor cars, trucks and bicycles will be discarded at the end of the war. The makers of these, desirous of preventing a slump on the market, propose to take over their own machines at a valuation and repair them for sale to the public. Any violent oscillation of the markets after the war should be guarded against, but as the manufacturers of war supplies have reaped a rich harvest it should be made difficult for them to deprive the general public of the legitimate bargains and fall in prices that peace must inevitably bring.

Boy Scout Notes

The Opinion of Prominent Men Regarding Boy Scout Movement

The Earl of Derby says in a letter to the Chief Scout:

"Please convey my most grateful thanks for the assistance the Scoutmasters and Boy Scouts throughout the United Kingdom have been good enough to give in their various localities to those who have been engaged in the recruiting campaign. I hear from all sides what valuable work they have done and I would like to put on record my great appreciation of their patriotic services."

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe: "The manner in which the Boy Scouts are coming forward to help the Empire in her hour of need is magnificent, and is a most encouraging sign for the future of the Empire and of the British race."

"Scouting is already part of the life in many schools throughout the land; schools of every type and grade, including Elementary or Continuation Schools in London, Manchester, York and Scarborough (Sea Scouts) etc., in the Manchester and other Grammar Schools; and in Preparatory Schools such as the six at Winchester, Folkestone, and elsewhere. These are but a few illustrations of the educational endorsement Scouting has received."

"A recent article in the Nineteenth Century confirmed by numerous extracts from the German press has shown how the nation which is governed more than any other by collective discipline—namely—the German—is conspicuous for want of self-discipline and self-control among its individual citizens; crimes of violence and shame being rampant in that country in addition to the brutalities shown in war. General subservience through fear of punishment is not a true discipline; it does not come from the individual command of self and from the desire to serve and to do one's duty."

The right spirit has to be and can be inculcated into the boy—but not by drill. It is done by expanding his individual sense of responsibility and not by making him part of a machine.

"Lieut-General Sir W. R. Birdwood says: 'I have heard how well the Boy Scouts, ever since the outbreak of the war, have acted up to their famous motto, and how well prepared they have been to occupy and hold the long trench line of public duties in Britain and Overseas.'

Sir Lauder Brunton, writing in the Nineteenth Century and After: "It is not merely teaching but training that boys need. It is all very well to teach them that they ought to be brave, strong, observant, self-reliant, ready to obey the call of duty, virtuous and unselfish. Merely preaching these virtues to boys is of little use. We need a system which makes the boys practice them, and that is what the Boy Scout Movement supplies."

Slump After Peace Feared

British Government Urged to Insure Against a Commercial Reaction

One of the most serious of the problems that confront Canada, as well as Britain, after the war is the question of the demobilization of war factories. The demobilization of the armies will in itself be a complicated affair, involving a heavy strain on the country, but it will be more easy of accomplishment if arrangements are first perfected for the demobilization of all the military allied industries and their adjustment to peace conditions.

Already far seeing manufacturers are urging on the British government the necessity of insuring the country against violent slumps after the war. A writer in the trade supplement of the London Times points out that when peace comes there will be an enormous quantity of raw materials and goods on order by the government. He suggests that any temptation to economize by breaking contracts and offering compensation should be resisted, otherwise the market will be flooded with raw materials and goods at greatly reduced prices, bringing ruin to manufacturers.

Another suggestion made is with regard to the release of the enormous motor auxiliaries at the front. Thousands of motor cars, trucks and bicycles will be discarded at the end of the

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(Continued.)

CHAPTER VI.

A Remembered Face

The Squire was not altogether easy in his mind about Mrs. Bartlett. At first she had worked in her garden and had seemed to find a certain happiness and to be gaining health. But soon after Hilary had come down for Easter Mrs. Brown came to the Squire with concern written on her good-natured face.

"There!" she said. "I thought I'd better let you know, sir, as you was kindly interested in the poor creature. It's about Miss Bartlett. A better woman I never saw at her work. The piles and piles she 'ave intended. I'd like some lazy 'uzzies as I know to see 'ow the pore dear works. You'd think she 'ad it on her mind to finish a task before she'd be going. There won't be much left of her to go when she does, judge in by the flesh falling from her bones as it's doing."

"What's the matter with Mrs. Bartlett?" the Squire asked, looking up from his book. "If she isn't well she ought to see a doctor. I expect it's the result of her accident. I'll see her today and persuade her to see a doctor."

He had not seen Mrs. Bartlett for some time. He had plenty of occupation, and of late a new occupation had been added, for he was sitting to Lionel Egerton for a portrait. It was a portrait that promised to take a long time, for Edgerton made his money by black and white work, and took his painting as a luxury. The Squire was distressed at the leisurely manner in which the artist would spend a whole sitting painting something and then paint it out again. His conscientiousness troubled him, for he conjectured no great amount of money in the Egerton establishment. From a selfish point of view he enjoyed the sittings extremely—would have enjoyed them more if the door had opened oftener to let in Dolly Egerton's sleepy, beautiful little face. To be sure, there were compensations. Nearly always at the end of the sitting Lionel Egerton would say, putting down his palette and brushes, "Let us go and see what Dolly is doing."

Dolly was doing some illustrations for Christmas books. She would look up with a smile as her brother and the Squire came in. Sometimes she would be sitting doing nothing, with that air of sleepiness upon her which but added to her beauty. She would come out of her languor with an effort to receive them, and her brother would rally her, calling her Dolly the dreamer. At times her expression seemed to the Squire to be very sad, and he had impulses at times to console her for he knew not what.

He had discovered for himself, as the intimacy increased, that the beautiful Mrs. Egerton was stupid—more than that, that she was exacting and selfish as well. Her curious beauty went no further than her outward appearance. She was dazy—by way of being delicate. In the understaffed New Cottage everyone might give a hand at the work—not Mrs. Egerton. To be sure one could not associate her with menial work. Her place in life was to sit still and look beautiful.

It was a quite amazing thing for the Squire to have discovered so much. Usually where the feminine

part of human nature was concerned, his critical faculties, such as they were, were in abeyance. He rather wondered at himself that he could judge the beautiful woman sitting in her moonlight blues and greens—a lovely thing to look at—so harshly. Perhaps his passionate pity for Dolly's elated beauty had sharpened his perceptions.

He would remind himself when he had gone a certain distance in his own mind towards formulating his dislike for Mrs. Egerton, that at all events, she had not lost her husband's love; "and he is a jolly sight cleverer fellow than you," he would remind himself, for he had a great desire to be just.

Lionel Egerton obviously adored his wife, and looked on her as a precious creature whom the sordid cares of life must not be permitted to approach. He accepted unreservedly the fact of her delicacy, and he had a hoyish zest in taking a hand in the work of the New Cottage. The village girl who came in every day to have her labors supervised and supplemented, else the New Cottage would have been run in a very slovenly manner. He would come in cheerfully and pick up his palette, remarking that he had just been making up the kitchen fire which Phoebe had allowed to go out; he had been washing salad; Phoebe could not be trusted with the washing of vegetables; or he had been carrying coal, or something else. Once he had been sweeping a chimney and came in black as a coal. Mrs. Egerton, playing languidly with the child, a box of sweets and a novel within reach of her hand, had looked up and laughed.

"My dear child," she had said, "you are not fit for decent society. What will Mr. Meyrick think of you?" There was a morning when the painter's gaiety was eclipsed. The child had had croup in the night, and he and Dolly had been up half the night.

"Granny" (it was his pet name for his wife) "never knew a single thing about it till it was all over," he said. "She slept right through. Wasn't it clever of us to pull the kid round without even awakening her mother? Let's go for a walk, Meyrick. My head's like cotton wool. You won't be lonely, Gran, with Susan?" "Oh, no, I shan't be lonely," Mrs. Egerton answered, stretching her hand for the novel. Susan, after her vigils, was fast asleep in the odd little cradle bed which stood in a corner of the hall. "Don't trouble yourself, dear boy, to hurry back on my account. But don't forget that the Eclipse drawing has to go this afternoon post."

"I had forgotten all about it," returned her husband. "My wife's an excellent business woman," he went on, "though she don't look it. She keeps me up to my p's and q's, else I'd always be painting things that nobody wants. She looks like Egerton doesn't she, Meyrick? yet she would say that an artist oughtn't to trouble about his mission, but consider his commission. Eh, Gran, isn't it a true bill?"

She laughed, calling him her boy, and shifting the long chain of beads that went round her neck, dropping almost to her feet. Her husband turned back to kiss her before going out with the Squire.

"I don't know how I came to get such a wife," he said, joining the Squire. "Not only is she entirely satisfying to the artistic sense, but, by Jove, she is as practical as they make them. You'll see, Meyrick, I'll be a rich man one of these days. I'll have a house on Campden Hill, and a country house, and a yacht, because I can give the public just what it wants in the way of ballet girls and barmaids and pierrots, and such creatures. I don't mind doing it for a wife like mine, because I love to please her."

Dolly would not go for a walk. She was heavy-eyed and tired. She had just finished her morning's work at the New Cottage, and was going to lie down, she said, and rest, perhaps sleep, if she could.

They left her sitting languidly by the table on which were her working materials.

"Poor Dolly," said her brother, as they started off, "she has put some of her devotion to me into her feeling for Susan. She adores the child. Oddly enough, my wife doesn't altogether like it. Maternal jealousy, I suppose. Women are odd fish, Meyrick. I'm afraid my wife thinks the child cares more for Dolly than she does for her, and so keeps them apart. We cannot understand these things, we men."

"Oh, I don't know," said the Squire. He had given up being embarrassed by Egerton's frankness. "I think I can understand it very well."

"Perhaps! The women like you, at any event. I'm not sure they'd like you the better for understanding them."

"I don't profess to do that," the Squire said with a blush. "It is the last claim I should make. I always think a man who pretends to understand women is a sort of Peeping Tom, if he isn't an ass."

"I agree with you," Egerton said, going on to talk about Dolly and the fine times he and she had had in London and Paris before Granny came on the scene.

"It was a very good time," he said with a little sigh. "How we worked and how we played! We fed at restaurants in Soho or the Latin Quarter; we went to the cheapest seats in the theatres, and to all sorts of odd shows. We were never apart. By Jove, you couldn't have a pretty girl like Dolly leading the via de Boheme in Paris without a brother at her elbow. I'm a thorough Bohemian for England; in Paris I have my prejudices of the bourgeois. I don't believe in a girl going her own way—not in Paris. It's another matter in safe, jog-trot old England."

Electrification Demand

If the railways are confronted with a need for more motive power, why not make it electric motive power? There is constantly increasing pressure in large cities for electrification; the next five years must see electrification begun in Chicago. Electric locomotives will have to be substituted for steam engines. To begin the substitution now will mean fewer steam engines on the junk pile when the change has been accomplished.—Chicago Tribune.

Square

Man—I want your opinion in a matter. Would you advise me to borrow \$10 to help me out of a tight place?

Legal Friend—By all means.

Man—Very good! Lend me ten. Legal Friend—That's all right. My fee for legal advice is \$10, and we'll just call it square.

"You farmers buy a good many gold bricks, eh?" "Yes, and you city fellers buy a good deal of swamp land. I guess things are about even."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How to Fight Sow Thistle

Thorough Cultivation of Land and Clean Seed the Remedy

In fighting sow thistle we must recognize that this weed spreads from both seeds and roots. We must therefore, prevent the plant from producing seed kill the perennial root stalk and sow absolutely clean seed grain if we are to control this terrible pest.

Various methods of attack have been advocated such as crowding out the weed by a persistent perennial, smothering the plant with tar paper, straw, manure, or by a quickly growing crop, and starving the plant by preventing it from forming green leaves. The crowding out method often fails because the thistle proves to be more persistent than the crop employed to displace it. The smothering plan succeeds on small patches, but is not practicable on large areas. Many authorities advocate the starva-tion plan or summerfallow as by far the best for eradicating this troublesome weed.

Plough six to eight inches deep in the autumn, if possible, but if pressure of work prevents autumn ploughing, then plough the same depth about the middle of June. After a few days, begin the use of the duck-foot cultivator crosswise of the land and repeat whenever the tiniest shoots are ready to show, until the land freezes in autumn. Where the soil is loose loam the land may not need ploughing and the cultivator can be used from the start.

Never allow the thistle to show even a leaf above the ground and by autumn it will be killed. The cultivation must be thorough.

"The trouble with you, sir, is—if you will pardon me for saying so—that you think nobody good enough for your daughter."

"Yes, sir, and that is where we differ so radically. You appear to think anybody is."

The Worth of Germany's Word

Another Scrap of Paper Thrown to the Winds

The German chancellor himself communicates to the world the damning fact that having given the solemn pledge of May 4 Germany has passed the intervening months in feverish preparations to break it, to tear it up like another scrap of paper and throw it to the winds. In March the question was not ripe, and in that month the pledge was given, but now Germany is ready to enter upon a new career of assassination at sea. What has changed the situation, asks the chancellor, and answers his own question. The first, the most important effect, is that "the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last spring, and therefore a firm basis for success has been established." Behind the shelter of her pledge, concealing her construction work from the world save as rumor was now and then brought some hint of it, the German government has availed itself of the opportunity of the submarine truce to prepare for a resumption of lawless warfare.—From the New York Times

Says Horse Famine Is Coming

At least a million horses and mules have gone to Europe from the United States and are being destroyed in vast numbers. The war is not over, and they are still going over. When the war ends every country across the sea will need horses to work its farms and replenish its depleted breeding stock. With our surplus gone, American breeders asleep at the switch, and our own enormous consumption of horses for farm and city going steadily on, a horse famine is sure to ensue.—Corr. Breeders' Gazette.

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Settlement Committee Has Been Appointed

Australian High Commissioner and Agent-General Walker of Winnipeg Members

The Colonial Secretary has appointed a committee to consider the settlement of ex-soldiers within the Empire. The committee includes the Australian High Commissioner and Agent-General Bruce Walker of Winnipeg. The Times hopes the committee will not be allowed to prejudice the War Conference Committee, and will also have a guard against the accusation only too readily launched that schemes of aiding the emigration of soldiers are likely to denude Britain of the best of her population. What is wanted is a central body to supervise all land settlement.

Her Own Fault

Mrs. Exe—John, we'll have to get rid of that parrot. His language is getting to be simply awful.

Exe—Well, my dear, you should have known better than to have him where he could hear the remarks the neighbors make about him.

She Does Her Bit In Patriotic Work

AND TELLS OF BENEFIT RECEIVED FROM DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. H. A. Standish Strong, Hearty and Enthusiastic at Sixty-two Advises Others to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ayers Cliff, Stanstead Co., Que. (Special)—One of the most enthusiastic patriotic workers in this district is Mrs. H. A. Standish. Though sixty-two years of age, her splendid health enables her to keep house for three hearty men and still have time and strength to devote to the welfare of the boys in the trenches. And Mrs. Standish will tell you she owes that abundant health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I must say that Dodd's Kidney Pills are very good for sick kidneys," Mrs. Standish states. "I have recommended them many times for rheumatism as they helped me very much for that disease. You can say for me that Dodd's Kidney Pills are beneficial for everyone who is troubled with bad kidneys."

The kidneys are the keystone of woman's health. Keep the kidneys right and the rest will be right. Dodd's Kidney Pills keep the kidneys right.

Western Canada Wheat Crop Better than Expected

Thirty per cent. Larger Than Originally Estimated by Crop Experts

The Western wheat crop has proven to be some 30 per cent. larger than was originally estimated by the crop experts. The crop was placed at from 170,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels, but it will run about 225,000,000 bushels. At \$1.50 per bushel, it means the western crop is worth some \$75,000,000 more than was anticipated. Owing to the Atlantic transportation difficulties and the freight congestion, a larger proportion of crop than usual is still in the West.

Transvaal farmers are forming co-operative societies for the purchase and use of farm machinery.

Foods Are Increasing In Price

But you can still buy

Grape-Nuts

at the same price.

This staple cereal in its air-tight, wax-protected package will keep indefinitely, yet is ready to eat at a moment's notice.

Grape-Nuts is full of compact nourishment with a delightful wheat and barley flavor.

The Most Economical of Prepared Cereals

W. N. U. 1148

FROST BITES

Easily and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & CO. PROPRIETARY, LTD.

—Heard on the Train
"What kind of coal do you use?"
"Egg."
"Egg? How do you get it; by the dozen?"

WHAT ONTARIO FOLKS SAY.

Hamilton, Ont.—"This is to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Some time ago I was run down and weak, suffered loss of appetite and was miserable. Four bottles of the 'Prescription' cured me up in fine shape; it did wonders for me and I can recommend it very highly to women who are ailing."—MISS MARIE MILLER, 127 Hess St., Hamilton, Ont.

Brantford, Ont.—"Some few years ago I got in a very much run-down condition. Was very weak; could not do anything; had no strength at all. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; I only took five bottles and it put me in splendid condition. I felt better than I had for years. Other members of my family have used this medicine and found it equally as beneficial. I can highly recommend it to weak women."—MRS. A. GILMOUR, 71 Brighton Row, Brantford, Ont.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes women happy by making them healthy. There are no more crying spells. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Like an open book, our faces tell the tale of health or disease. Hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, listless steps, sleepless nights—tell of wasting debilitating disease some place in the body. It may be one place or another, the cause is generally traceable to a common source.

Get the "Prescription" today—either in liquid or tablet form—if you want to better your physical condition speedily.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Keep the body clean inside as well as outside.

"You're full again and I'll send you up," said the balloon owner who used to be a police court justice.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

For Standardization Of Canadian Eggs

Plea for Legislation to Improve the Marketing Conditions

The Canadian Produce Association at its recent convention in Montreal passed a resolution asking for the immediate enactment of legislation to provide and legalize standards for all Canadian eggs, and to provide such inspection as may be necessary to enforce such legislation, and to issue government certificates, if required, and, further, that this legislation prescribe regulations to provide against the sale of eggs unfit for food, making due allowance for reasonable deterioration.

A deputation which waited upon Hon. Mr. Burrell to urge the adoption of its course outlined pointed out that millions of dollars are now lost annually in Canada by deterioration in quality of eggs between point of production and point of consumption, and by the general lowering of prices owing to lack of uniformly high grade in the commodity marketed. Such waste, it was pointed out, should not be allowed at any time, and is doubly to be deplored at a time when enormous quantities of foodstuffs are being sent to the bottom by Germany's submarine warfare. Next to the call to produce, it was stated, follows close at its heels a similar patriotic call to conserve that which is produced.

As a further reason for the establishment of an official guarantee of eggs marketed, it was pointed out such guarantees are already given by Russia and other countries, which after the war, will again compete with us in the marketing of eggs in Great Britain.

Tin Shortage in Canada

Ottawa Department Suggests That Old Tins Should be Preserved

Officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce state that there is a shortage of tinplate in Canada. This is due to lower production in England and the shipping situation. The department thinks that steps should be taken to collect all the tin available, such as tin boxes and cans, in order that it may be used over again. It is believed that if some systematic plan of collection is adopted the shortage of the tinplate will be largely made up.

Around the Circle

"In my time," declared grandma; "girls were more modest."

"I know," said the flippant girl. "It was a bad once. We may get back to it."—Life.

FRETFUL BABIES

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. B., writes: "I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." The Tablets regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A woman is now running the electric light station at Bradnich, Devon, England.

It Has Many Qualities.—The man who possesses a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is armed against many ills. It will cure a cough, break a cold, prevent sore throat; it will reduce the swelling from a sprain, cure the most persistent sores and will speedily heal cuts and contusions. It is a medicine chest in itself, and can be got for a quarter of a dollar.

Amateur Theatricals

"Don't you get awfully tired of taking part in all these theatrical performances?" the friend of the amateur actor once asked.

"Yes, painfully tired," he replied, "for I don't like to act a bit. But I know that if I'm not on the stage I'll have to sit in the audience."—Brooklyn Citizen.

Fresh



—crisp to the teeth—melting in the mouth—a delight to the palate—that's

Som-Mor Biscuit

The kiddies love these plain, wholesome sodas, and so do the grown-ups!

In Packages Only.

Our GRAHAM WAFERS

help the children build bone and muscle.



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.

MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere
Why?

Smarayros

**Sure Success
in Sowing Seeds**

DON'T waste your efforts and time on seeds of questionable quality. Buy Bruce's. For 60 years we have sold seeds and each year made satisfied customers. Insure the success of your garden by selecting Bruce's. **Nowhere else can you buy seeds of such quality at such low prices.**

Bruce's **Nasturtium Collection** 25c postpaid. Bruce's **Tall or Dwarf Collection** 25c postpaid. Bruce's **Empire Collection** 25c postpaid. Bruce's **Asparagus Collection** 25c postpaid.

Try them. Splendid varieties. Beans—Refugee Wax 1/2 lb. 15c. 1 lb. 50c. postpaid. Sweet Corn—Peep O'Day 1/2 lb. 15c. 1 lb. 50c. postpaid. Peas—Early Settler 1/2 lb. 15c. 1 lb. 40c. postpaid.

Write to-day for handsomely illustrated catalogues of Vegetables, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, etc., FREE.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. Limited
Hamilton
Canada

First Locomotive Whistle

The first steam whistle was introduced in 1833, as the result of an accident. The story is told that Stephenson's locomotive "Samson," at a level crossing between Bagworth and Thortonton, in England, ran down a cart laden with butter and eggs and that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the railroad Stephenson suggested that trains carry whistles blown by steam.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

Footpad—Money or your life!—Politician—Money? Money? Listen old top! Wouldn't you sooner have a job on the police force?—New York Globe.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatments pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is greatly aggravated by constitutional conditions, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Who was it said that he'd rather make the songs than the laws of his country?"

"Dunno; but I'd rather make the laws for the people who make the songs we hear nowadays."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

After the War

The combination of autocracy and socialism which has worked so effectively for war purposes in Germany is evidently to be operated for commercial advantage after the war. German business is to be unified under government auspices. Every German operating in foreign fields is to be backed by his government. What chance has an American competitor against him? The only practical method of meeting such competition is to permit Americans to combine in the foreign field and employ against the outside rival the devices which were so successful when American trusts were in their heyday of success. Competition at home, combination abroad, seems to be the only recourse against foreign government business combinations.—From the Washington Post.

A Real Asthma Relief.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative indeed, when judged by the cures which it performs. Expect real relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointments. It gives permanent relief in many cases where other so called remedies have utterly failed.

"How's your boy, Josh, getting on at school?"

"I dunno," replied Farmer Corn-tassel. "But if he is really as smart as his conversation sounds, he's makin' some of those professors hustle to keep up with him."

More About the H. C. of L.

With all commodities soaring in price, it behoves the buyer to look for full value in every article.

When buying matches specify—

EDDY'S

Their quality is beyond question; but besides this, every box is a generously filled box.

Look out for short-count matches. There are many on the market.

Avoid imposition by always, everywhere, asking for EDDY'S.

Co-operation the Remedy

My active participation in and responsible positions filled in the carrying through of various co-operative schemes during the past twenty-five or thirty years have served to convince me that there is no other weapon today so effective for the emancipation of the farmer from the unjust and unequal burdens he bears, in the economy of society, as that of co-operation, rightly so called.—Anson Grob, in Farmer's Advocate.



For Stiff Neck

Apply Sloan's Liniment without rubbing to the sore leaders and the pain will soon be relieved.

For rheumatic aches, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, bruises, strains, sprains and muscle stiffness, have a bottle handy.

Quickly penetrates and soothes, cleanses and heals, and does not stain the skin.

At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

Massey-Harris Service

GUARANTEES

Honest Goods for Honest Men
by Honest Methods

— ALSO —

Careful attention to Erecting and Starting machines.
Prompt Repair Service for Old Machines.
Carrying ample stocks Repair Parts for all machines sold.
Repair Service for all time, because every Machine sold is built in
our own Factory; also Repair Parts for same.
Perfect Fitting, High Grade Materials in all Repair Parts and
Plow Shares.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE GIVEN

Is a pledge that our Service Department will satisfactorily meet
your requirements in the fifty years to come

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.
AGENTS, -o- DIDSBURY

AROUND THE TOWN

See financial statement of
of Mountain View Municipality
No 310 on page five this issue.

Arden and John Deadrick re-
turned from their visit to relations
in the U. S. on Monday.

Mr. Henry Reiber returned
from his visit to Port Elgin, Ont.,
on Saturday last. Mr. Reiber re-
ports that there was lots of snow
in Ontario when he left.

Private Walter Bicknell has
been in the 2nd General Hospital
at Brighton, England suffering
from appendicitis. They had to
perform two operations on him

but fortunately the latest word
received by his father states that
he is getting along fine.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs.
A. G. Studer of the local Red
Cross branch wishes to thank the
members of the Rugby Women's
Institute for the sum of \$43.10
which was brought in to her this
week. The Red Cross Society
wish to state that they appreciate
very much the work of the dif-
ferent country organizations in

You need not send away
for that printing, the
Pioneer office is well
equipped for the work.

raising funds for the Society as
money to conduct the work is
greatly needed.

A Letter of Thanks From
Red Cross Society

Calgary, Mar 19, 1917

Dear Mrs. Studer:
We beg to acknowledge with thanks
your shipment of supplies which has
been received at the depot.

It is very encouraging to have such a
large number of well made goods sent
in at the present time, as the Alberta
Provincial Branch is striving to enlarge
its shipments overseas. We have been
officially advised that the reserve stores
of the Red Cross are greatly depleted
and that thousands more cases of sup-
plies are being sent out monthly than
are being received. This is a serious
situation, and conscious though we are
that the friends at Didsbury have been
very generous in the past, we still would
ask them to redouble their efforts, so
that we shall be able to increase the
consignments overseas every month
and as far as possible prevent any short-
age of those things which the Red
Cross can supply.

The articles most needed are garments,
Bed Linen, socks, Comfort Bags
Housewives and Kit Bags. In this
connection I may say that we think the
best sizes for socks are 10½ or 11 inch
foot, and it is desirable to keep the
knitting loose. I am enclosing a few
Toe directions which your knitters
might like to try.

Thanking you all again, and looking
and asking for your continued interest

WHEN YOU ARE IN
NEED OF HELP SEND
YOUR ORDERS TO
J. R. ROBERTS
Employment Agency

108a Ninth Avenue West
Opp. C.P.R. Depot
PHONE M5881
a18p CALGARY - ALTA.

and support, I remain,
Yours, very truly,
Mary C Waagen
Honorary Superintendent of Supplies
Alberta Provincial Branch

Notice--Mountain View
Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of
Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement
Return of the Rural Municipality of
Mountain View No. 310, in the Province
of Alberta. Take notice that his Hon-
our Judge Jennison, Judge of the Dis-
trict Court of Calgary, by order dated
February 26th, A.D. 1917, has ap-
pointed Wednesday, the sixth day of
June, 1917, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock
in the forenoon, at the Court Room,
in the town of Didsbury, as the time
and place for the holding of the Court
of Confirmation to confirm the Tax
Enforcement Return of the Rural Mun-
icipality of Mountain View No. 310,
for taxes due to the said Municipality
to December 31, 1916.

A. BRUSSO
Secretary Treasurer

Notice--Town of Didsbury

In the matter of the Confirmation of
the Tax Enforcement Return of the
Town of Didsbury.
Take notice that the Tax Enforcement
Return of the Town of Didsbury for
the year 1917 will be submitted for
confirmation to the presiding judge of
the District Court of the District of
Calgary, at the sitting of the said court
to be held at the court room in the
Town of Didsbury, on Wednesday, the
6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of
10:30 A.M.

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this
26th day of March, 1917.

A. BRUSSO
Secretary-Treasurer of the
Town of Didsbury.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMOND, Prop.
Subscription: \$1.00 per year
U. S. Points: \$1.50 per year



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or be-
fore full moon. All visiting brethren
welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp.
Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler
street. Business Phone 120
Didsbury - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. AUSTIN)
Solicitor for
Union Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada.
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN
Didsbury - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon
Graduate of Toronto University. Office
opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michaels
hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of
Union Bank.

PHONE 128
DIDSURY, - ALBERTA

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

“THE STORE THAT SATISFIES”

Good Shoes on Sale at Bargain Prices
Last Season's Stock,
Quality Good---Prices Low

Men's Heavy Work Shoes

About 30 pairs, reg. \$5, for \$3.50

Men's Fine Shoes

About 25 pairs, reg. \$5, for \$3.50

Men's Fine Shoes

Extra good value

Worth \$8 on to-day's mar-
ket, on sale at . . . \$5.00

Men's Cushion Sole Shoes

Regular \$6.50, on sale at \$5.00

Men's Rubbers per pair, . \$1.15

Ladies' Shoes

We have some extra values
in Ladies' heavy work
shoes at, per pair . . . \$3.00

Ladies' Fine Shoes

About 25 pairs, reg. \$5, on
sale at \$3.50We have a full stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS
RUBBERS
on hand at Low Prices

Boys Rubbers, per pair, . 90c

Men's Furnishings Selling at
Prices Lower than To-day's
Wholesale Cost

Men's light weight Union
Suits, Standfield's and
Penman's, reg. \$2 per
suit, on sale at - - \$1.50

Men's black Cashmere
Hose, on sale at 3 prs. for \$1.00

Men's Fine Shirts, extra
value, on sale at - \$1.00

Men's Work Shirts, reg.
\$1.50, on sale at - \$1.00

Men's Nightshirts, regular
\$1.50, on sale at - \$1.00

Men's silk Neckties, reg.
75c, on sale at - \$1.00

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